

on moist sand dunes almost at the ocean's edge. At the date of the visit the plant, which is a vigorous growing shrub of dense habit, was in an advanced fruiting condition, and the bolls were harboring adult weevils in abundance.

An examination of the material in the National Herbarium has revealed the presence there of eleven sheets of *G. davidsonii*, one from Guaymas, Sonora, and ten from Lower California points as follows: Cape San Lucas; Magdalena Island; San Jose del Cabo; Agua Verde; Cerralvo; Tres Pachitas; Valle Flojo, elev. 200 to 500 feet; Cerro Colorado, elev. 800 feet; Rodriquez, elev. 1400 feet. These distributional data indicate that this new boll weevil host occurs rather thoroughly throughout the southern portion of Lower California at elevations varying from sea level to 1400 feet, and as far northward on the east shore of the Gulf of California as Guaymas. Later, a trip was made southward from San Luis, Mexico, to a point near the head of the Gulf about 15 miles south of La Bolsa, where no sign of this cotton species was found, nor did it occur on the coast opposite Tiburon Island. It will be of great interest to determine just how far northward this new boll weevil host occurs, both in Sonora and in Lower California.

NEW SAWFLIES OF THE SUBFAMILY DIPRIONINAE (HYM.)

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For a number of years the author has been working on the sawflies belonging to the subfamily Diprioninae and has practically completed a revision of the species, in which all of the species known to him are characterized and notes on their biology summarized. Because of the size and number of illustrations in this manuscript revision it seems impossible to publish it at present. It, therefore, seems desirable to publish a preliminary paper, outlining the classification used and describing some of the new species.

Subfamily **Diprioninae** Enslin.

The following references refer only to the more recent authors:

- Lophyrides* Konow, Gen. Insect. Fas. 27, 1905, p. 41.
Lophorinae Macgillivray, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 29, 1906, p. 629.
Monocteninae Macgillivray, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 29, 1906, p. 634.
Diprionidae Rohwer, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 13, 1911, p. 220.
Diprioninae Enslin, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., Beiheft, 1912, p. 38.

In a previous paper the writer had considered this group of family rank but after studying the larvae and habits it seems that the group is so closely allied with certain subfamilies in the Tenthredinidae that it should be treated as a subfamily. Moreover, the differences between the Diprionids and the Tenthredinids is not of as much taxonomic value as the differences between the Tenthredinids and Argids or Cimbicids. The writer, therefore, prefers to consider the group as a subfamily of the Tenthredinidae where it can easily be separated from the other groups by the multi-jointed antennae and well defined dorsal plate of the mesoepimeron. The difference between *Diprion* and *Monoctenus* is not, in the author's opinion, great enough to be of subfamily importance. The length of the fusing of the submedius and anal veins varies and in many of the wings of species of *Monoctenus* there is a distinct contraction in the first anal cell. In fact the anal cell in certain individuals of the subfamily differs so much that if this was the only character they would be placed in different subfamilies from their brothers and sisters. A full discussion of the variation of the anal cell and vein has been prepared but for this paper it is sufficient to say that while for most species and specimens it is constant there are some specimens in which the basal abscissa of the anal vein is nearly straight; and there are also specimens in which the interanal is wanting.

If the Erlangen List of Panzer 1801 is treated as a publication validating the new names there proposed the genus *Diprion* Schrank will fall as a synonym of the older name *Pteronus* Panzer (or Jurine?) and the subfamily name should be changed to Pteroninae. For the time being the writer prefers to leave this matter open, but he admits that as far as he can see there is no rule of the International Commission which would even suggest that this upsetting, long overlooked, review of an unpublished book cannot be used for the establishment of certain generic names.

The five genera which belong to this subfamily may be distinguished by the following key:

Key to Genera based on Adults.

1. First and second anal cells separated by the fusing of submedius and anal veins; antenna of male uniramous, of female serrated; malar space large; longer calcarium of hind tibiae shorter than basitarsus; claws with an inner tooth..... 2
- First and second anal cells normally separated by the interanal vein, but occasionally this is wanting and the two cells are confluent; antenna of male biramous, of female usually serrate but sometimes shortly biramous..... 3

2. Intereosta wanting; head and thorax metallic; posterior orbits as broad as cephalo-caudad diameter of eye... *Augomonoctenus* Rohwer
 Intereosta present; head and thorax not metallic; posterior orbits only about two-thirds the cephalo-caudad diameter of eye,
Mojoctenus Hartig
3. Malar space very narrow, reduced to a line; intereosta wanting; longer calcarium of hind tibiae subequal with basitarsus; antennae biramose in both sexes although the rami are shorter in the female..... *Nesodiprion* Rohwer
 Malar space broad usually nearly as broad as the width of mandible at base; intereosta present; longer calcarium of hind tibiae much shorter than basitarsus; antennae biramose in male, serrate in female..... 4
4. Scutellum of the metathorax large, well developed, flat, densely covered with large punctures, its cephalo-caudad length equal or longer than the cephalo-caudad length of the propodeum,
Diprion Schrank
 Scutellum of the metathorax smaller, not so well developed dorsally, more or less vertical, without large punctures and its cephalo-caudad length shorter than the propodeum,
Neodiprion Rohwer

Augomonoctenus, new genus.

Genotype.—*Augomonoctenus libocedrii* Rohwer.

Belongs to the Tenthredinid subfamily Diprioninae, and is related to the genus *Monoctenus* Hartig from which it is readily separated by the absence of the intereosta, metallic head and thorax, and the much broader posterior orbits. Robust; anterior margin of the clypeus emarginate; malar space distinct; mandibles extremely broad at the base; posterior orbits wider than the cephalo-caudad diameter of the eye; eyes diverging below; antennae, of the female, wanting but undoubtedly serrate; of the male, with single rami from each joint as in *Monoctenus*; head and thorax highly polished, metallic; wings as in *Monoctenus*, except the intereosta is wanting; longer calcarium of the posterior tibiae much shorter than the basitarsis; tarsal claws with an erect inner tooth; sheath without brush-like plates at the apex; last sternite of the female rounded posteriorly.

Augomonoctenus libocedrii, new species.

Female.—Length 9 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus subsquarely emarginate; the emargination in outline and size approximately the same as the lobes; supra-clypeal area convex, sharply separated from the clypeus by a suture; middle fovea deep, elongate, and extending to the anterior ocellus; antennal furrows complete; postocellar furrow

poorly defined; anterior ocellus in a triangular shaped depression; vertical furrows sharply defined anteriorly; postocellar line distinctly longer than the ocellocular line, but one-half shorter than the ocellocapital line; prescutum parted by a median longitudinal depression which is especially prominent anteriorly; the suture between the scutellum and the scutum deep, broad, and U-shaped; third abscissa of the radius distinctly greater than the first and second combined; the submedius and anal veins united for a distance as great as the first anal cell. Shining blue black; head and thorax with short white hair; first five abdominal segments rufous; wings subhyaline, venation dark brown.

Male.—Length 5.5 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus with deep arcuate emargination; head and body characters as described from the female; except that the submedius and the anal veins are not united for such a great distance; hypopygidium rounded apically. Blue black, shining; head and thorax with short gray hair; the legs beyond the femora rufo-ferruginous; abdomen rufous except the apical three tergites and the hypopygidium; wings subhyaline, venation dark brown.

Type-locality.—Siskiyou, Oregon. Described from one male and one female reared from larvae collected feeding in the cones of *Libocedrus decurrens*, and recorded under Bureau of Entomology No. Hopk. U. S. 14206 a. Material collected and reared by P. D. Sergeant.

Type.—Cat. No. 21706, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Genus *Diprion* Schrank.

The middle European species of the genus *Diprion* have recently been tabulated by Enslin. In this tabulation two new subgenera are established. As restricted in the present paper the genus *Diprion* is confined (except for the recently introduced *D. simile* Hartig) to the Palaearctic region, where it includes all but one of the species of the subfamily.

The subgenera recognized by Enslin may be separated as follows:

Key to the Subgenera of Diprion Schrank.

1. Tarsal claws simple; antennae as in *Diprion* s. s. *Microdiprion* Enslin
Tarsal claws with an inner tooth..... 2
2. Antennae of female distinctly tapering, not serrate above, the third joint longer than the fourth, the fourth with a projection; antennae of male not more than twenty-six-jointed and biramous to apex..... *Diprion* Schrank
- Antennae of female not tapering, serrate above and below, the third and fourth joints subequal, ring-like and without projections; antennae of male thirty-two-jointed, the apical six joints with only one ramus..... *Macrodiprion* Enslin

Neodiprion, new genus.

All of the Nearctic species which have heretofore been called *Lophyrus* or *Diprion* can easily be distinguished from the old world species (except *sertifer*, which belongs to *Neodiprion* s. s.) by the shape, size and sculpture of the metascutellum. This character is of considerable importance and the writer makes use of it in erecting the genus *Neodiprion*. The genus *Neodiprion* is the only native Diprinoid group in which the anal cells are separated by a short straight vein and it replaces the names *Lophyrus* and *Diprion* for the native species.

The genus *Neodiprion* contains two well defined and easily recognized groups which are worthy of name and are here treated as subgenera. These may be separated by the following key:

Key to the Subgenera of Neodiprion Rohwer.

1. Large robust species with the tergum banded (females) or spotted (males) with yellow; apical six antennal joints of male uniramous; postocellar line of female much less than ocelloccipital line; calcarium of female robust somewhat clavate apically.

Zadiprion Rohwer

Small or medium sized species with tergum unicolorous except for a pale lateral band in some females; antennae of male biramous to apex; postocellar line of female equal to or shorter than the ocelloccipital line; calcarium of female normal. *Neodiprion* Rohwer

Zadiprion, new subgenus.

Genotype.—*Diprion grandis* Rohwer.

Superficially this group of large species resembles the species of the genus *Diprion* and in some ways it seems to be intermediate between *Diprion* and *Neodiprion*.

The species of this subgenus are known only from the arid western part of the United States and the northern part of Mexico. The females may be separated by the following key:

Key to the species of Zadiprion

1. Emargination of the last sternite about one-half as deep as wide. (scutellum yellow with large separated punctures; antennae twenty-two-jointed).....*townsendi* (Cockerell)
- Emargination of the last sternite not a fourth as deep as wide.....2
2. Scutellum yellow, except the posterior margin nearly impunctate; basal plates yellow.....*grandis* (Rohwer)
- Scutellum piceous and ferruginous, coarsely and closely punctured; basal plates piceous.....*vallicola* Rohwer

Neodiprion (Zadiprion) vallicola, new species.

Female.—Length 8.5 mm. Labrum sparsely punctured, obtusely pointed, part projecting beyond the clypeus about as long as the clypeus; clypeus punctured like the front, distinctly somewhat angularly emarginate anteriorly; antennal foveae large, joining with the supraclypeal fovea; middle fovea poorly defined, circular in outline and indistinctly connected with the ocellar depression; antennal furrows wanting; postocellar line about one-third shorter than the ocellular line; postocellar area hardly defined; third joint of maxillary palpi distinctly longer than the fourth; front closely, finely punctured, vertex and orbits with distinct separate punctures; antennae wanting; mesonotum with close, rather small distinct punctures; mesoepimerum coarsely punctured; pectus sparsely and more finely punctured; scutellum coarsely, closely punctured, with a more or less distinct median impression; legs normal for the group; tergum coriaco-reticulate when magnified thirty-five times; venter granular with a few scattered punctures; emargination of the last ventral segment, broadly arcuate, much wider than deep; pad-like portion of sheath about three times as long as broad. Venation abnormal; third intercubitus wanting; interanal wanting. Dark rufous; orbits, clypeus and supraclypeal area slightly yellowish; anterior part of scutellum, spot on mesoepimerum black; abdomen black and yellow, basal plates piceous, second, third and fourth tergal segments, the remaining tergal and all the ventral segments black at base only, nates rufous, basal part of sheath yellow, apical part rufous. Wings yellowish-hyaline, viterous venation reddish yellow.

Type-locality.—Meadow Valley, Mexico. One female collected by C. H. T. Townsend.

Type.—Cat. No. 21721 U. S. Nat. Mus.

Neodiprion, new subgenus.

Genotype.—*Lophyrus lecontei* Fitch.

To this restricted part of the genus *Neodiprion*, most of the American species belong. The European *sertifer* is the only species known to occur out of the Nearctic region. The species are all rather similar and often exhibit considerable variation in color, number of antennal joints, and many of the head characters which in other groups are so reliable. The writer has grouped the females by the shape and structure of the sheath and has found this to be a very satisfactory character. In some species the pad-like area is very narrow and the concavity between it and the central part of the sheath is wide, in others the pad-like area is broad and is very close to the central part of the sheath. Other characters which have been found useful are: The emargination of the last sternite in the female; the shape of the antennal joints;

the punctuation of the head and thorax, especially the scutellum; the shape and relative length and width of the postocellar area; the hypopygium of the male, etc.

There are a number of undescribed species in this genus but the tabulation and description of all of these must be held for a more complete paper. Some of the species, however, are abundant and have attracted the attention of economic entomologists. Descriptions of some of these follow.

Neodiprion (Neodiprion) dyari, new species.

Structurally this is close to *fabricii* (Leach) but it feeds on a different pine in the larval stage, is much darker and has a different habitus and sheath.

Female.—Length 7 mm. Labrum polished, obtusely pointed apically; clypeus nearly truncate, with a narrow depressed margin, punctured like the rest of the front; supraclypeal area flattened; antennal foveae poorly defined, connected with the deeper supraclypeal foveae, lateral foveae wanting or nearly; middle fovea shallow, very poorly defined; ocellar basin wanting or only faintly indicated; postocellar area flattened, well defined, not widened posteriorly, about two and a half times as wide as the cephalo-caudad length; postocellar line longer than the ocellocular line; head closely punctured, the punctures more separate on the vertex; antennae twenty-jointed, tapering, pedicellum twice or more than twice as wide as long, third joint longer than the fourth, apical joints about two and a half times as long as broad; mesonotum sparsely punctured, punctures of scutellum somewhat larger; mesepisternum more closely punctured than the scutum; first perapteron, in outline, nearly an equilateral triangle; tergum shining impunctate venter with separate poorly defined punctures; last sternite broadly arcuately emarginate; apical ventral pad-like portion of sheath about five times as long as broad, separate from the middle portion; wings and legs normal. Piceous; spot on mandibles, spot on malar space, clypeus and band on vertex reddish-yellow; pronotum, margins of prescutum, large spot on scutellum, pleurae, middle of venter, ventral aspect of tergum, and legs except the brownish bases of coxae and most of the femora, pallid. Wings iridescent, hyaline, slightly dusky; venation rather dark brown, stigma pale brown.

Paratopotypes show this species to vary as follows: antennae nineteen to twenty-jointed; clypeus with a broad, shining depressed margin; head ferruginous, with a broad piceous frontal band, to piceous (the typical color is the commonest) femora brownish to ferruginous; posterior tibiae sometimes piceous; mesepisternum and scutellum sometimes piceous; abdomen castaneous to typical.

Male.—Length 6 mm. Labrum punctured, narrowly rounded apically; clypeus broadly arcuately emarginate, apical part more shining than the basal; foveae and punctuation as in female; postocellar area subconvex.

punctured like the rest of the head; postocellar line longer than the ocellocular line; antennae twenty-two-jointed; hypopygidium broadly rounded. Black; legs below trochanters reddish-yellow, posterior femora partly dusky; wings as in female.

The male varies but little.

Type-locality.—Rosslyn, Virginia. Thirty-seven females and four males from larvae on *Pinus virginiana*, bred by Dr. H. G. Dyar for whom the species is named.

Type.—Cat. No. 21722 U. S. Nat. Mus.

Neodiprion (Neodiprion) scutellatus, new species.

Related to *edwardsii* (Norton) but may be separated by the cephalo-caudad length of the scutellum being greater than the width and by the parted postocellar area.

Female.—Length 7.5 mm. Labrum rather narrowly rounded; clypeus with a narrow median notch, apical part depressed, shining, transverse ridge truncate, basal part somewhat opaque; antennal foveae large confluent with the supraclypeal foveae; no lateral foveae; antennal furrows continuous, broken by the lateral ocelli; middle fovea narrow, well defined, continuous with the broader and shallower ocellar depression; postocellar area well defined about four times as long as the cephalo-caudad length, strongly convex, parted by an impressed line, rather more sparsely punctured than the vertex; postocellar line longer than the ocellocular line; sparsely irregularly punctured, the punctures on the front closer; antennae twenty-jointed; meso-prescutum and -scutum very sparsely, finely punctured; scutellum and mesoepisternum nearly or quite impunctate; cephalo-caudad length of the scutellum greater than its width; tergum shining, polished; nates polished; pad-like part of sheath narrow; much longer than wide, not touching middle part; the saw is partly exerted and shows seven rows of regular teeth on the lower gonapophyses, and the upper gonapophyses serrate apically; appendiculation of the hind lanceolate cell a little longer than the transverse median vein. Reddish-luteous; flagellum, base of mandibles, antennal furrows to ocelli, spot enclosing ocelli, suffuse spots on scutum and prescutum and metathorax black or brownish. Wings hyaline, faintly yellowish; venation very pale brown, stigma yellowish-brown.

Type-locality.—Seattle, Washington. One female collected by Mr. T. Kincaid. Another label bears the name "Fir" on it.

Type.—Cat. No. 21723 U. S. Nat. Mus.

Neodiprion (Neodiprion) mundus, new species.

Closely allied to *scutellatus* and may prove to be only a variety of that species, it differs in the following manner:

mundus.

1. General color piceous black.
2. Antennae 18-jointed.
3. Middle fovea broad shallow, indistinctly connected with the ocellar depression.

scutellatus.

1. General color reddish-luteous.
2. Antennae 20-jointed.
3. Middle fovea narrow, connected with the broader ocellar depression.

Type-locality.—Siskiyou County, California. One female.
Type.—Cat. No. 21724 U. S. Nat. Mus.

Neodiprion pinetum (Norton).

Lophyrus le Contii (sic!) Kirkpatrick, Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, vol. 9, No. 47, Nov. 24, 1860, p. 269.

Lophyrus pinetum Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 2, 1869, p. 328.

Lophyrus abbotii of most American Authors not Leach.

Lophyrus pinetorum Dalla Torre, Cat. Hym., vol. 1, 1894, p. 297, an emendation.

The type of *pinetum* (Norton) has been lost or is in such a state of preservation to be of little value. In the collection of the American Entomological Society (Philadelphia) there is a pin with part of the thorax and first abdominal segment which may represent part of the type material. As this fragment is entirely unsatisfactory a female reared from larvae collected on white pine (*Pinus strobus*) at Reading, Pennsylvania, and now in the National Museum has been considered as neotype. This female agrees with Norton's original description.

The description of the larva given by Kirkpatrick agrees in all important points mentioned with the larva of the neotype. This species is the common one which feeds on white pine and has been continuously referred to as *abbotii* Leach. This is due, at least in a large measure, to the erroneous determination originally made by Riley, 9th Ann. Rept. Ins. Missouri, 1877, p. 29, 32, fig. 11, and other references. The specimens reared by Riley are in National Museum and are the same species as the neotype of *pinetum*.

There is considerable variation in this species, even in adults reared from the same larval colony. The female antennae vary from 18 to 20 joints; the middle fovea may be obsolete, or small and well defined; the scutum may lack the brownish spots; the dorsal aspect of the tergum may be uniformly ferruginous or distinctly piceous and slightly paler at the base.

Neodiprion virginiana, new species.

This species is closely allied to *pinetum* (Norton), but may be readily separated by the narrower emargination of the last ster-

nite, by the short rami of the antennae, and in having the third and fourth antennal joints subequal on their dorsal margin.

Female.—Length 8.5 mm. Clypeus strongly convex basally with scattered large punctures, the apical margin broadly depressed and arcuately emarginate; median fovea elongate connecting with the depression in front of the anterior ocellus; head shining, the face in front with rather close, well defined punctures; the vertex and posterior orbits with punctures more widely separated; postocellar area slightly arched, sharply defined on all sides, about twice as wide as the median length; antennae 17-jointed, the median rami shorter than the length of their joints, stout, and broader basally than apically; prescutum and scutum polished with only a few widely scattered, small punctures; scutellum broader than long, obtusely angulate posteriorly and with large well defined punctures which are closer posteriorly; mesepisternum with the punctures slightly smaller than those of the scutellum; tergum shining; without sculpture; nates subopaque with a faint reticulation under high magnification and some poorly defined punctures; sheath, seen from below, rounded apically with the pad-like plates two and one-half times as long as wide and close to the median ridge; apical sternite with a deep narrow emargination (in depth this emargination is fully one-third the total width of the sternite); venation normal; tarsal claws with a tooth near the middle; tarsi of normal length. Rufopiceous; head except a line across the ocelli and extending ventrally to the base of the antennae rufo-ferruginous; angles of the pronotum, ventral aspect of the tergites, sternites medianly, apices of coxae, trochanters, apices of the four anterior femora, all of the tibiae basally, whitish; sternites, mesopetelus, and nates and eight tergite ferruginous; wings faintly smoky, venation dark brown.

Male.—Length 5 mm. Robust; median fovea obsolete; head more closely punctured than in the female; postocellar area strongly arched; antennae 19-jointed; hypopygidium broadly rounded apically, shining, with only a few widely scattered punctures. Black; sternites, ventral aspect of the tergites ferruginous; legs ferruginous; bases of the coxae black; anterior tibiae and the posterior knees whitish.

Type-locality.—Kanawha Station, West Virginia. Described from three females (one type) and two males (one allotype) reared from larvae collected on *Pinus virginiana* by A. D. Hopkins, and recorded under Bureau of Entomology, No. Hopk. U. S. 10719b.

Type.—Cat. No. 21776, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Neodiprion affinis, new species.

This species is closely allied to *virginiana* Rohwer, but may be separated from it by having the third joint of the antennae distinctly longer than the fourth on the dorsal margin, in having the tergites mostly ferruginous, and by the larger punctures on the scutum.

Female.—Length 7 mm. Clypeus strongly convex basally, without well defined punctures; anterior margin broadly depressed and nearly truncate; middle fovea obsolete; head shining, the face and frons sparsely punctured as is also the vertex; postocellar area completely defined, very slightly arched, twice as wide as the median length; antennae 17-jointed; the median rami shorter than the length of their joints, broad basally and narrowed apically; scutum and prescutum shining, with comparatively large scattered punctures; scutellum wider than long, obtusely angled posteriorly, the surface with large, well defined punctures which are closer posteriorly; mesepisternum with the punctures close but slightly smaller than those of the scutellum; tergites polished; nates shining, but under high magnification finely reticulate and with a few scattered, setigerous punctures; sheath, seen from below rounded apically, the pad-like plates a little more than two and one-half times as long as wide, and fitting close to the median ridge; apical sternite with a deep narrow emargination (in depth this emargination is fully one-third the total width of the sternite); posterior tarsi of normal length; tarsal claws with a small tooth at the middle; hind basitarsis subequal with the following joint. Ferruginous; intercellar area and antennal furrows to ocelli black; scutum and prescutum slightly brownish; scutellum paler; metathorax black; basal tergites somewhat piceous; angles of the pronotum, upper part of mesepisternum, and the sides of the tergites whitish; legs ferruginous, the apices of the four anterior femora, the bases of all the tibiae, all the trochanters whitish; wings hyaline; venation dark brown.

Male.—Length 5.5 mm. Vertex almost as coarsely punctured at the front; antennae 18-jointed; hypopygidium, with distinct punctures, broadly rounded apically. Black; sternites ferruginous; legs below trochanters ferruginous, with tibiae (especially at base) and tarsi somewhat whitish. Wings hyaline; venation pale brown.

Type-locality.—Falls Church, Va. Described from three females (one type) and two males (one allotype) reared from larvae collected on *Pinus virginiana* by J. N. Knull and recorded under Bureau of Entomology number Hopk. U. S. 13648g.

Type.—Cat. No. 21777, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Neodiprion maura, new species.

Related to *pratti* (Dyer) but the scutellum is angulate posteriorly and the middle fovea is not large and prominent.

Female.—Length 5.5 mm. Clypeus convex poorly punctured, the anterior margin depressed and arcuately emarginate; head shining, with distinct rather close well defined punctures; middle fovea obsolete; postocellar area not arched, four times as wide as long, vertical furrows poorly defined; antennae 19-jointed, slightly longer than the width of the head, the third joint slightly longer than the fourth, the rami triangular in outline, about half as long as the width of the rest of the joint; prescutum with

small, widely separated puncture; punctures of the scutum closer and somewhat larger; scutellum wider than long, angulate posteriorly, with large well defined punctures which are closer posteriorly; mesepisternum with punctures similar in size but closer than those on the scutum; tergum highly polished dorsally but laterally with some poorly defined punctures; nates shining, with some scattered punctures; sheath seen from below with its apical width less than the distance from the base of pad-like brush to apex of sheath, the pad-like area elongate and well separated from the median ridge; inner tooth of claw erect and well removed from the base; tarsi of normal length, the hind basitarsis distinctly longer than its apical width. Black; apex of clypeus, labrum, palpi, angles of pronotum and upper part of mesepisternum dirty white; legs black, apices of coxae, and femora, bases of tibiae and all of the tarsi whitish; wings hyaline, iridescent, venation dark brown.

The female varies as follows: Antennae 17-19-jointed; middle foveae faintly indicated; vertex slightly piceous; ventral aspect of tergites sometimes whitish; sheath beneath more or less ferruginous.

Male.—Length 4.5 mm. Depressed margin of the clypeus narrower than antennae 22-jointed; sternites, including hypopygidium, with distinct in female and only slightly emarginate; head and thorax about as in female; punctures; hypopygidium obtusely rounded apically. Black; labrum, four anterior femora beneath apically, tibiae and tarsi whitish.

In the male the legs may be pale beyond the coxae.

Type-locality.—Boulder Junction, Wisconsin. Described from three females (one type) and two males (one allotype) reared from larvae collected on Jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) by S. A. Rohwer, and recorded under note number Hopk. U. S. 10188.

Type.—Cat. No. 21774, U. S. Nat. Mus.

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